

First, let me suppose a man to be indicted of any crime whatsoever, but particularly a crime of this sort, which is charged to be a seditious libel, for your Lordships will not forget the cause we are trying; the indictment charges, that the Dean of St Asaph published this paper, which it terms a libel, with an intent to excite and diffuse amongst the subjects of this realm, discontents and suspicions of the King; disaffection and disloyalty to his person; to draw the Government of the kingdom into scandal, infamy, and disgrace, and to excite his Majesty's subjects to attempt by violence and force of arms to subvert the constitution of this country. They who saw that charge, and who read this book, on which it was founded, saw no connection between them. They conceived them to be general speculative opinions upon the theory of our happy Government; they conceived them to be points, in the propagation, and in the maintenance of which they were all equally interested, and which they had a right to support as a common interest; for although a man is not to protect an individual in doing a wrong to another, surely he has a right to maintain the doctrines published by another, though they may be thought a crime by others, or even by the Government. Perhaps the Constitutional Society have propagated this paper which has been read; but is there a reference in it? Is there an allusion in it to the particular crime of which the Dean of St Asaph has been charged?



to be guilty? Does it state the nature of the publication? Does it enter into a defence of it? Does it arraign the accusation? Does it enlighten the minds of the Jury with respect to the particular question that they are to try? The case of the King *versus* Martha Gray, which Mr Bower had alluded to, was for a nuisance. The papers in distribution pending that trial, were not propagating among the Jury their right to determine the cause without the interposition of the judge; they did not enter into the general theory of the administration of justice; they did not chalk out the particular duty of the Judge, and the province of the Jury: no, if my memory serves me right, these papers were distributed pointedly, and with a direct reference to the cause that was to be tried, and were not merely general observations upon the Constitution, or upon the administration of justice. Now, with respect to this paper, sworn to have been distributed, I have not read it, I have only listened to it while it was read, and I confess, that though I listened attentively, there was nothing that came across my ear in it that shocked me; there was nothing that my short experience tells me to be wrong; there was nothing in it that I think illegal; they seemed to be extracts from different historians, and from different trials, marking out the particular nature of libels, mentioning particular indictments for libels, and the province of the Judge, and the province of the Jury in those cases; that alone seemed to be the nature of this pamphlet; and I hold it to be impossible ever to try any cause of this kind, if the publication of this paper be a sufficient reason with your Lordships to postpone the present trial; because it is only the propagation of particular principles and doctrines, referable to the general constitution of the country, and applicable to the general rules of the administration of justice, which, I trust, will be ever in circulation, and not pointed directly or indirectly, at the particular question which is now to be tried. Will your Lordships say, that if a jurymen were to read this, he could possibly gather from it more than what he ought to have known before, viz. that the province of a Jury in trying the Dean of St Asaph for a seditious libel, was to determine whether he had published it with those seditious intentions which are mentioned in the indictment; whether he was a man disaffected to the Government; whether the language of the dialogue which is called a libel was pointed to the particular times, or whether they were only general speculative propositions; and if they were, whether they were consonant to, and consistent with the laws of this country. Is there any judge now in England will say, that when a Jury are sworn to try a cause upon the general issue, that the judgment of the law, as well as the fact does not rest with them; if it be criminal to assert the contrary, this paper might be a libel; those people who published it might be libellous; but how can it affect the trial of this cause, and how can the defendant be deprived from being tried by that Jury which are struck by an order from your Lordships, and impanelled to try it, without its either being brought home to him, or even to one of the Jurors? The gentlemen, with that politeness which is natural to them, and which I am persuaded, they will never forsake upon any occasion, say, they mean no personal reproach to the Jury; but they must pardon me for saying, that it strikes me to be matter of high reproach, however it may be intended; if the Jury, knowing themselves impanelled to try the cause, have refused to see any thing that has any reference to it; and who will dare to charge them with a contrary conduct? How can their minds possibly be affected by it? and will your Lordships say, that these twelve gentlemen, who at this great session are impanelled as a Special Jury, to try the indictment, shall not try it, because certain people in London have thought fit to publish extracts from certain books, stating the general rights of Jurymen, and the general law and constitution of this country?

I hope your Lordships will not forget, that the very object of this prosecution is to determine, whether or no the sentiments contained in this dialogue are consonant to the laws, the constitution and government of the country, or pointed to stir up sedition and overturn them. It is impossible for a public prosecution to come to a decision in this illuminated, free and active nation, without a vast number of men interesting themselves in the determination of it, considering it as a general question, referable to all their rights; and how is it possible for your Lordships to say, that this is not the time, and that any other time will ever arise? For when a motion is made to put off a trial, your Lordships know that the time is not to be indefinite. If it be moved on account of the absence of a material witness, the time of that witness's expected return must be stated. Upon this principle, when will the Dean be tried? Never, if he is not to be tried now. And the purpose of these gentlemen is, that he shall never be tried, as they are afraid of the triumph that an honest man must derive from the integrity and justice of the Jury.

[Here some of the audience clapped, and the Court fined a gentleman 20*l*.]

I was saying, my Lords, that it is my opinion, the prosecutor of this indictment dreaded the event of it, because most unquestionably your Lordships must see, that if that which has been done amounts to a crime, for which the authors of it are punishable by the law, they may be punished; but the evil, if it be an evil, has gone forth; the evil can have no limitation; it will be equally an objection to the trial of the cause to-morrow as to day, and next year as this; for I confess, I have that opinion of the Constitutional Society; if it be true what the prosecutor says in his affidavit, that it does come from them, that there is no power in this country that will either be disposed to punish or correct them, for the general propagation of any doctrines which lead only to the illumination of the people in the rights of administering justice. With respect to the Dean of St Asaph, the gentlemen have said nothing in their affidavit, except that the Dean is protected by this Society. The Dean of St Asaph is undoubtedly protected by this Society; but the Dean of St Asaph carries on his defence at his own expence; the Dean of St Asaph has his own Counsel here, I am the Dean of St Asaph's Counsel, as well as the other gentlemen; and the Constitutional Society, however they may be interested in this general question, and however they may be glad to have those persons employed in it who meet with their approbation, and to reward them by professional compensations; yet, my Lords, the Dean of St Asaph stands here for himself. Now, Mr Bower is pleased to say, that it was necessary to bring it home to the party to be tried. He stated in the case of the nuisance, that it was brought home to the defendant's brother; that was such an agency as was not easy to be disputed; for when you see the brother of a defendant publicly distributing papers, at the time of an affize, you may naturally conceive that the defendant, in whose favour they are distributed, is privy to it; but I am prepared to offer your Lordships an affidavit on

the part of the Dean of St Asaph, that he is not privy to it; that he is not conferring to it; that he is extremely sorry that any thing of any sort, whether it be good, or whether it be evil, should be published concerning him. The Dean of St Asaph disclaims all connection with this paper; and if public spirited men will publish resolutions in the newspapers concerning him (as they have always considered him to be an object of unjust malice and revenge, and not the object of censure from a Court of Justice) how can the Dean of St Asaph help that? If your Lordships, though your time is better employed, would look into the newspapers, you would see those resolutions published respecting it; you must have seen it on various other occasions.—Your experience must tell you, that it has been the same in every great cause that has been tried in this country. Was it not so at the time of Mr Wilkes's trial, and the reversal of his outlawry? Was it not so at the time Mr Almon was prosecuted for publishing the letters of Junius? Can it ever be otherwise when men are prosecuted in a free country, for that which the people conceive they have an interest in? If the Dean of St Asaph be a person justly accused of sedition, these general doctrines will be of no avail to him. There is nothing in the pamphlet which can then defend him. Nothing that has been read or annexed to the affidavit can be any sort of justification to the Dean, provided the jury shall find that criminal intention, which I know is not to be found in it; if your Lordships taking this publication into your hand, shall see that it does not contain the name of the Dean of St Asaph; that it does not allude directly or indirectly to the publication of any particular paper; that it does not allude directly or indirectly to the trial of any cause; that it does not state to the jury, or to the world, that there is even any person indicted for a misdemeanor before your Lordship; that it has not the most remote allusion or reference to the matter in question before you; will you put off the trial of this cause upon an affidavit which states nothing more than the mere publication of the paper in question? For there is nothing extrinsic in the affidavit; the paper is tacked to it, and is the burden and sense of it; for the affidavit goes no farther than to state, this has been endeavoured to be published in Wrexham; and I am persuaded, the gentlemen cannot produce to your Lordships any one case in the law of England (and I will give them the range of all the precedents they can find in the books) where a trial has been put off simply and merely because upon a public trial between the King and the subject, relative to a seditious libel, a general disquisition, containing extracts of the different books upon that subject, had been published by any man or body of men in the kingdom, and circulated (though that is not sworn) even within reach of the jury. It might be a challenge to any particular juror that had read it.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. Do you find that among the heads of challenges?

Mr Erskine. No, my Lord, I do not; but let them shew me any one part, in any of those eight pages, that relates directly or indirectly to this subject.—I will detain your Lordships no longer upon this head, conceiving it to be impossible you should entertain an opinion, that because the Constitutional Society have printed this paper, it is sufficient to carry the effect of the motion, after the affidavit which I shall presently read, in which the Dean declares positively and solemnly, that he has not published it, and that he has not propagated or dispersed it.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. It is not imputed to him. I am sure I do not impute it to him.

The Dean of St Asaph. It is impossible. It is not consistent with my ideas of propriety.

Lord Chief Justice Kenyon. I believe you are totally incapable of it.

Mr Erskine. Your Lordship has been so good as to save me the trouble of defending my client, so far as relates to himself; and as you have stated that, from his liberality of sentiment, you believe him incapable of doing this, will your Lordships say, that he is capable of sedition against the Government, and not fit to be brought to trial before the gentlemen of the neighbourhood where he lives? Is there any thing in this which can, by any possibility, shew that it is the work of the Dean of St Asaph? Upon the contrary, it is shewn that it was published by the Constitutional Society, and not by him, and, as your Lordship acknowledges, even to himself, without his privacy. Then, what is there to prevent his trial? Why am I not, in the name of justice, to demand, that the jury now empanelled may proceed upon their duty, when there is nothing in these pages that can at all affect, by any possibility, the minds of the jury with an improper bias on the subject? For, in my mind, it contains no other doctrines than such as any judge in England would be very much ashamed to deny, when printed and published in the world, and to offer as a reason to the public for putting off this trial.

From a long acquaintance with your Lordship, which has always afforded me great pleasure and comfort, I rest with the greatest confidence, your Lordship will determine according to what you feel to be just, and no man knows better what justice is. However you may think the publication improper, or may wish the Constitutional Society had not published it; though you may think with me, that all these things had better have been let alone, and the administration of justice left to its ordinary course; though you may think it amounts to a misdemeanor, in being published at this time, and may wish to reprobate it in your charge to the jury, and may speak, not only to them, but to all under your judicial administration, in the same language; yet, I persuade myself, that sitting in justice on this particular trial, you will think that neither the rights of the Crown, nor the peace of the community, nor the administration of right, can be at all affected by this publication.

Mr Corbett, another Council, ably and ingeniously supported Mr Erskine.

The Council having done, the Chief Justice took an ample view of the question, which he most impartially considered, and after quoting several precedents in support of his opinion, concluded with observing, "that nothing ought to be published during the pendency of a cause, and distributed, which can possibly affect mens minds;" he was therefore clearly of opinion the trial of this cause ought not to proceed.—In which opinion Mr Justice Barrington also coincided.

At the request of Mr Erskine, the Dean of St Asaph's affidavit was then read, setting forth, that so far from being privy or consenting to the publication or distribution of it in the country, or within the reach of the jurors, he never saw but one copy of it, which he requested the person in whose possession it was not to distribute, or any other paper while the cause was pending; nor did he know that any such paper as the prosecutor's affidavit set forth had been distributed.

After which the Dean addressed the Court in the following terms:

My Lords, I shall certainly bow down with the utmost deference to your Lordships decision; I would by no means wish to interfere in a point of law with your Lordships; I have no doubt of your doing complete justice. I only wish your Lordships to consider the nature of the prosecution against me, the mode in which it was first commenced, the methods by which it has been carried on to this moment; I wish your Lordships to consider that it is not through any fault, nor through any indiscretion of mine, that the motion comes before you; I am perfectly innocent of any intention to prejudice the jury; nay, so far was I from being privy to the publication of this pamphlet, that when a bookseller informed me he had some of them, I insisted upon their not being dispersed, upon his locking them up till after the trial. I wish your Lordships to consider the great expence I have been put to, the anxiety of mind I have been under, the prejudice done to my character, the damage done to my innocent family; if your Lordships consider all this, your Lordships have certainly a power to bring my trial on, and I trust you will exercise that power. My Lords, it may at any other period be in the power of the prosecutor to do the same thing again; he may provide another Mr Blandimer, or any body else, to come down, and disperse papers of this nature. All I want is to have my character clear in this country.

I need not remind your Lordships, that this prosecution stands upon the face of it in the name of Jones; so it appears, for that William Jones's master chose to stand behind the curtain till he thought his great name and connections might avail him. When it was thought expedient to apply to Government, then steps forth Mr Fitzmaurice, and presents a memorial to the Treasury Board, modestly requesting them to take the prosecution off his hands, or, in other words, to gratify his malice with the public money. My Lords, the Treasury saw the proposal with a proper indignation; the Treasury rejected it; the Crown Lawyers declared, when they gave in their opinions, that it was untenable, that it was unadvisable.

Some trifling altercation then took place between the Bench and Council, when the cause was ordered to stand for trial at the next Great Session.

From the London Papers, Sept. 18.

Verfailles, Sept. 4. The Dutch Ambassadors having received full power from the States-General to finish everything, would have signed the Definitive Treaty yesterday; but the Duke of Manchester begged to be excused, as he had not received the necessary instructions from his Court.

The Treaty between France and England contains 24 articles, and that with Spain 12, the longest of which regulates limits for cutting of logwood in such a manner, as to prevent any future disputes on that subject: This is all that has been added to the Preliminary Articles. With regard to the Treaty with the United States, it is exactly conformable to the Preliminary Articles. The Preliminaries signed by the Dutch, contain 11 Articles; the most essential of which are the two following, viz. First, The cession of Negapatnam to the English, who however agree by the fifth Article, to give up that possession whenever the Dutch offer a suitable compensation for it. The second Article is the free navigation of the Indian seas, which is expressed in the following words: "The Dutch shall not disturb the navigation of the British subjects in the East-Indian seas." The renewal of the Treaties of Commerce between the two nations is not mentioned; it is only said, "That the Salute at sea on the part of the Dutch shall take place, as it did formerly."

There were 11 persons present at the signing of the Treaties, viz. the Comte de Vergennes, the Viscount de Vergennes, and M. de Raynoval, Secretary of the Council; the Comte D'Aranda, and the Chevalier d'Heredia, his Secretary; the Duke of Manchester; the Count de Mercy Argenteau, and his Secretary; the Prince Bariatsky, M. de Markoff, and their Secretary.

Paris, Sept. 5. It is reported, that after the equinoctial gales, Don Barcelo will again bombard Algiers.

An account is circulated here, that the English at Negapatnam, having received accounts of the arrival of M. de Suffrein, and the landing of M. de Buffy, at Gondelour, have entirely destroyed the fortifications of that place.

L O N D O N.

This morning their Majesties and the young Princes and Princesses came to town from Windsor and Kew, on account of the christening of the young Princess this evening in the Grand Council Chamber at St James's.

As his Majesty was taking the air one day last week, about five miles from Windsor, he met accidentally with the hounds which had been sent to scour the skirts of the forest, to pick up any stray deer that might have got out of their limits. A chase took place, and the King joined in the pursuit, when coming to a little wooden bridge close by a mill, which was going, the horse took fright at the noise and appearance of the falls, and plunged into the river with his royal rider upon his back, who, from the rapidity and depth of the current, must have inevitably been drowned but for the immediate and active assistance of his attendants, who fortunately released him from this dangerous situation. A correspondent of great respect sent us the above article, which we therefore cannot doubt of being true; and if so, upon what a slight and precarious basis does human grandeur and national happiness depend, when such a casualty might have deprived the King of England of his crown, and his people of so gracious and exemplary a monarch.

We can assure the public, from unquestionable authority, that the town of New York, with its citadel and works, is to be evacuated and surrendered to the THIRTEEN STATES OF AMERICA on the morning of the ninth of October; for which event Sir Guy Carleton is now making the necessary preparations. *Eng. Chron.*

Since the days of Mr Pitt, the public councils were never known to be united in such close compact as happily prevails in the present Cabinet. *Ibid.*

The Treaty of Commerce with America is not likely to be settled for some time; fresh difficulties start at every consultation; and Mr Hartley finds it not so easy a matter to form a connection with them as he appeared to think from his speeches.

Many of the Dutch merchants are deeply interested in the new bank formed at Philadelphia, which seems likely to be a capital institution; and we hear they are going to lend Congress a sum of money for the use of the States, which is to be sent in specie from Holland.

The political horizon of the Stock Exchange has varied within these four days in a most surprising manner, and contra-



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bec, to sail immediately for the River, that they may be dis-  
charged.  
Six of the large storeships lately paid off by the Ordnance  
are taken into pay at the Navy-Office, to be employed in im-  
porting timber and stores from the North, for supplying the  
King's yards.  
Six more houses of rendezvous have been lately opened in  
different parts of the town, to enter seamen for ships which are  
ordered for immediate service; among which are the Princess  
Royals, of 98 guns, Capt. Faulkner—Blenheim, of 90, Capt.  
Boger—Bombay Castle, of 74, Capt. Sawyer—Powerful, of  
64, Capt. Fitzherbert—Crown, of 64, Capt. Reeve—and Samp-  
son, of 64, Capt. Hope.  
Anthony Storer, who accompanied Lord Carlisle when he  
went out Commissioner to America, is, we hear, to be appoint-  
ed Secretary to the Duke of Manchester, and not Mr. Frazer,  
as reported.  
The East India Company have claimed to the amount of  
7000 l. upon the effects of the late Mr. Ryland.  
Tuesday last a very extraordinary circumstance took place:  
—Mary Lewis, who had been condemned to die, was offered  
his Majesty's pardon on condition of being transported for seven  
years; which she rejected, declaring she would rather suffer  
death than quit her native country, or go to a place where the  
inhabitants were total strangers to her. She was remanded back  
to give her an opportunity of further considering whether she  
would accept the proffered mercy, or finish her career at the  
fatal tree.  
  
PRICE OF STOCKS, SEPT. 18.  
Bank Stock, shut.  
4 per cent. Ann. 1777. Shut.  
3 per cent. con. 62 1/2 62 1/2  
3 per cent. red. shut.  
3 per cent. 172 1/2  
Long Ann. 182 1/2  
Short Ann. 177 1/2, 13 3-16ths.  
South Sea Stock,  
3 per cent. Old Ann. —  
Ditto New Ann. —  
Ditto 175 1/2, —  
India Stock, —  
3 per cent. Ann. —  
India Bonds, at a 22 discount  
Exchequer Bills, 11 a 10 disc.  
Navy Bills, —  
3 per cent. Scrip. 62 1/2 a 7.  
4 per cent. Scrip. —  
Light Long. Ann. —  
Omnium, 1 a 1/2 prem.  
Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 6 d. a 1 s.  
  
WIND AT DE A L  
SEPT. 17. N. E.  
  
EDINBURGH.  
Extract of a letter from London, Sept. 18.  
“The present payment of the navy and victualling bills is  
so far peculiarly reputable to Administration, that it has been  
expected, not only contrary to all expectation, but at a time when  
no great Officer of State has taken any part of his official sala-  
ry.”  
“The survey that Government has made of the different  
wastes and commons throughout the kingdom, has been done in  
the most exact manner, so that the approaching divisions and  
sale may be made without farther difficulty or much expense.”  
“The last accounts from Lord Thurlow mention, that he  
was in the highest health and spirits.”  
“The multitudinous and expensive excursions of our young  
people to Flanders, Paris, &c. contributes not a little to the  
present dearth in the circulation of our gold coin. It is surely  
to be lamented that the national revenue does not, by a port  
duty, or some mode or other, benefit by the exportation of lead.”  
“The evil consequential to the late frauds practised on our  
gold coin, by converting it into bar metal, falls less on the  
public than on our Bank, who by their charter, it is said, are  
forced to maintain a certain quantity of specie in circulation.”  
“Mr. Erskine has contrived to make the tale of Clwyd as  
fertile in laurels as in every thing else. A speech, like an epi-  
logue, or any other composition depending much on delivery,  
obviously should not be printed; though this, it must be own-  
ed, in the reading, goes off very well. As spoken, the en-  
ergy, and the enthusiastic genius of the advocate, made it very  
forcible indeed.”—[See the Speech, 1st page, &c. of this paper.]  
This day, being the anniversary of their Majesties Corona-  
tion; in the morning the flag was displayed from the Castle,  
at noon a round of the great guns was fired, and the same was  
observed as a holiday at the Banks and other public offices.  
This day, about 300 of Lord Macleod's Highlanders, who  
bore their part in so nobly defending Gibraltar, arrived in town  
on their way to Stirling, where they are to be discharged.  
This day two porters were deprived by the Magistrates of  
their badges, for harbouring two vagrant pregnant women. It  
is much to be wished, that people in a higher station than they  
could be punished for similar practices, to detrimental to the  
community; as by this means culprits escape the notice of the  
proper office, the fine to the poor is evaded, and the children  
afterwards left burdens upon the community.  
Saturday night, a fellow, calling himself John Warner, was  
apprehended at the West-Port, in the act of stealing from a  
shop some trifling articles. On his examination before the  
Magistrates this day, he acknowledged his having stolen a book  
on Saturday afternoon from a bookeller's shop in town. He  
is committed to the City-guard till further examined.  
Tuesday se'night the Royal Manchester Volunteers were  
discharged, when each man received a present of 5 s. besides  
his pay and arrears. They have since departed to their re-  
spective habitations, with that regularity and good conduct,  
which has all along distinguished them.  
Thursday morning, at Berwick Spittal, a monstrous large  
shark entangled itself in the fishermen's nets, which was with  
great difficulty dragged ashore by above twenty stout men.  
The CLASSES of the HIGH SCHOOL here will sit  
down to-morrow the 23d.—The *RUDIMENT* CLASS will be  
opened the 1st October by Mr. FRENCH.—It will be an ad-  
vantage to such as are to attend to enter early.  
We can assure our readers, as an undoubted fact, that a Bri-  
tish woollen manufacturer with a capital of 20,000 l. is now in  
Dublin anxiously waiting the result of the Protecting Duties;  
determined, if they take place, immediately to remove into this  
kingdom his family, artificers, machines, &c. for the purpose  
of establishing a manufactory on the banks of the grand canal.  
He declares there are ten of his countrymen of greater prop-  
erty than himself, who for some years past have had a like emi-  
gration in their contemplation, and will move directly into Ire-  
land, when a certainty of sale for their goods will by the above  
event be secured them. *Dub. Ev. Post.*  
It is said, Mr. David Latouche, who, with that independence  
of spirit which has ever characterized him in public and private  
life, moved in the debate on the *Sugar* bill, that the Parlia-  
ment of Ireland should lay the same duties on British manufac-  
tures that Britain laid on those of Ireland, intends warmly to  
bring forward the business of *Protecting Duties*, early in the  
Session. As in our new House of Commons, we find already

number of sensible independent and unbiassed gentlemen elec-  
ted, it is expected they will seriously second Mr. Latouche, and  
instead of the farcical equalization with which this nation has  
been humbugged in the last Session, proceed on liberal grounds  
of circumstance and expediency. *Ibid.*  
Extract of a letter from Dublin, Sept. 16.  
“On Tuesday morning last, the Bishop of Londonderry  
being at breakfast with Colonel Knox, at his father Lord  
Wells's seat, near Dungannon, the idea was suggested of erec-  
ting a monument on the elevated part of Dungannon, in com-  
memoration of the first meeting of the Volunteer Delegates  
there: the Bishop subscribed immediately 500 l. towards de-  
fraying the expense, the whole of which, it is supposed, will  
amount to 10,000 l. including that of a building sufficiently  
large to contain the Delegates at their future meetings.”  
“The edifice, towards the building of which the Bishop of  
Derry has subscribed 500 l. is intended for an amphitheatre to  
serve as a House of Delegates at Dungannon. The monu-  
ment proposed to commemorate the emancipation of Ireland, is  
to be erected in this city at the national expense, by Parliamen-  
tary grants.”  
“It is expected that the instructions to the Delegates which  
are to meet here in November next, will comprehend the cog-  
nizance of every material question which is necessary to be agi-  
tated in regard to this country, and resolutions entered into  
accordingly, for the sense of Parliament, The Royal Exchange  
will, at that time, contain the real uncorrupt representatives of  
the people.”  
Extract of a letter from Aberdeen, Sept. 20.  
“The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened here on  
Thursday the 18th current, by the Right Honourable Lord  
Gardensford, and proceeded to the trial of Janet Gordon, pri-  
soner in the tolbooth of Aberdeen, accused of stealing several  
articles of women's wearing apparel from the house of John  
Fergusson in Upper Park, in the parish of Drumoak, and coun-  
ty of Aberdeen. She was found guilty by the unanimous ver-  
dict of the Jury.—Thereafter the Court proceeded to the trial  
of Mary Manson, late prisoner in the tolbooth of Banff, ac-  
cused of stealing 20 s. in silver, a parcel of halfpence, and a pair  
of worsted stockings, from a chest in the house of Patrick Wil-  
man in Mossdale of Gallachy, in the parish of Ruthven, and  
shire of Banff. She had been apprehended recently after com-  
mitting the crime, which she then acknowledged, and return-  
ed the articles stolen; and having now again judicially confess-  
ed her guilt, she was found guilty by the Jury, who unani-  
mously and earnestly recommended her to mercy, on account  
of her confession, and certain alleviating circumstances.”  
“The Court adjourned, and met in the evening with the  
view of proceeding to the trial of Elspeth Reid, daughter of  
Walter Reid indweller in Squaddock, in the parish of Deske-  
ford, and shire of Banff, accused of entering a victual-house  
belonging to the Rev. Mr. Walter Chalmers, minister of Deske-  
ford, and stealing from thence seven bolls of meal, and half a  
boll of flour, with the bags in which it was contained; but it  
having appeared, that there had been more persons than the  
panel concerned in committing the crime, some of whom, there  
was reason to suspect, had been more guilty than her, the diet  
was deferred, and a recommendation made to the Sheriff of  
Banff to make further enquiry into the matter, and to bring the  
persons, appearing concerned, to trial before his own Court.”  
“The Court met yesterday morning, and proceeded to the  
trial of David Vallantine, prisoner in the tolbooth of Aberdeen,  
accused of stealing cattle; and he was found guilty of stealing  
one of the horses mentioned in the libel. And thereafter Wil-  
liam Burnet was found guilty of stealing an ox and a mare.  
And the Court having met this day, sentenced Janet Gordon to  
six months imprisonment, and afterwards to be drummed thro'  
the town of Aberdeen, and banished Scotland for life.—Mary  
Manson to four months imprisonment only, and banishment for  
life, in respect of the recommendation to mercy.—David Val-  
lantine to ten months imprisonment, thereafter to be whipped  
through the town of Aberdeen, and banished for life: And  
William Burnet was condemned to be hanged upon the 31st  
October next.”  
“It was found, that the new act of Parliament, regulating  
the procedure of the Justiciary Court, had very salutary effects  
in expediting the business, enabling them to discuss two or three  
trials in a forenoon; whereas formerly, when the evidence was  
committed to writing, the Court was in use to consume a day  
or two in discussing one trial.”  
“There was no further business to come before the Court;  
and this being the last day of the ayre at this place, the same  
was declared ended, and the Court proceed to Inverness to-  
morrow.”  
Extract of a letter from Inveraray, Sept. 21.  
“The Circuit Court of Justiciary was opened at this place  
by Lord Braxfield, on Friday last, the 19th current. The  
only business before the Court was an indictment against Mal-  
com Macmillan late clerk or assistant to the Post-master of  
Campbeltown, for abstracting or embezzling money belonging  
to the Post Office. He did not appear, and was fugitive.”  
The Court rises to-morrow, and sits next at Stirling.  
ARRIVED AT LEITH, Sept. 22. Providence, Ross, from Glasgow,  
with sundries; Athole, Murray, from London, with goods; Eu-  
phrae, Malcom, from Aberdeen, with duffs; Libel, Drysdale, from  
Linekills, with coals.  
SAILED, Unity, Grindlay, for Borrowstoness, with goods.  
  
NOTICE  
To the RELATIONS of Mr. DEWAR of CANTON.  
ANY near Relation of the late Mr. JAMES DEWAR, Surgeon to  
the Factory at Canton in China, may hear of something to his  
advantage, by applying to the Publisher of this paper.  
  
FIFE HUNT  
To meet at Copar upon Monday the 27th of October next.—Balls,  
Ordinaries, and Public Breakfasts, as usual.  
  
THE Creditors of the deceased Sir John Pater-  
son of Eccles are requested to lodge in the hands of William Be-  
thune, writer in Edinburgh, the grounds of debt due them, with oaths  
of verity thereon.  
  
By Order of the Sheriff of Berwickshire,  
THE Sheriff, in compliance with a recommen-  
dation to him by a Meeting of the County, requires the attend-  
ance of the Freeholders and Heritors of the shire at Greenlaw, upon  
Tuesday the 7th day of October next, (being the Michaelmas Head-  
court) to deliberate on the propriety of reducing the Weights and Mea-  
sures of the county to one standard, and the means of accomplishing this  
object.  
At this meeting, the minutes of the General Committee at Edin-  
burgh, with the draught of a Petition to Parliament relative to Nomi-  
nal Votes; and a Memorial of the Right Honourable the Earl of Gal-  
loway, and other Noblemen and Gentlemen, respecting the Duties on  
Salt, &c. in Scotland, will be laid before the Meeting for their consid-  
eration.  
JA. LORAIN, Clk.



ARRIVED at 5 o'clock, Sept. 18.—Carron, Peterfon, from London, with goods.—19. James, Johnson, from Perth, with luteed oil; Clover, Drummond, from Leith, with oats; Jean, Brown, from Leith, with sundries; Success, Ferrier, from ditto, with ditto; Friendship, Heron, from ditto, with ditto; Earl Cassilis, Kennedy, from Dundee, with ditto; Coalvarnish, English, from Culrois, with coal and tar; Sally, Aitken, from Memel, with wheat and barley. Sailed, 14. Jean, Donaldson, for Dunbar, with grain.—15. Robert and James, Simpson, for ditto, with ditto; Jean and Janet, Miller, for Alloa, with wheat.—16. Salton, Wells, for Newcastle, in ballast.—18. Blessed Endeavour, Walker, for Memel, with ditto.—19. Paisley, Duncan, for London, with sundries; Providence, Ross, for Leith, with ditto; Greenock, Tarbet, for Riga, in ballast.



### FOR LONDON, THE LOVELY MARY,

WILLIAM BEATSON Master, LYING in Leith Harbour, taking in goods, and sails the 25th September 1783.

The Master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffeehouse, at Change House, Mornings and evenings on board the ship, or at his house in Queen Street, Leith.

N. B. The above ship has neat accommodations for passengers, and the best of usage may be depended on.



### AT LONDON—FOR LEITH, THE FRIENDSHIP,

DONALD DENOUN Master, For GEORGE RITCHIE,

Now lying at Hoare's Wharf, taking in goods for Edinburgh, Leith, and all places adjacent to the Frith of Forth, and will sail the 29th September 1783, to be depended on.



### FOR BOSTON AND HALIFAX, THE HOPE,

JOHN CLOUSTON Master,

Will be ready to receive goods on board at Port Glasgow in a few days, and will be clear to sail about the 10th of October.

The Hope is a good vessel, copper bottomed, and a fast sailer; also, has good accommodation for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow.

GLASGOW, Sept. 10. 1783.



TO BE SOLD by public roup in the Ship Coffeehouse, Leith, on Wednesday the 11th October, between 4 and 5 o'clock afternoon, 240 tons burthen, copper bottomed, and a remarkable swift sailer. She is of such a fine and height of decks, as would answer well for the West India or Mediterranean trade, or the whale fishing.

The ship presently lies in Leith harbour. Articles of roup, and inventory of rigging and stores, may be seen at Anderson and Cundell's, merchants in Leith, who likewise have power to sell her by private bargain, if purchasers so incline.

If the Bellona is not sold on or before the 11th proximo, a freight for her will be accepted on reasonable terms.

### SECOND NOTICE

To the Creditors, and Trustees for the Creditors of JOHN and ARCHIBALD WILSONS, late tenants in Fallside.

THAT, in consequence of a sequestration awarded by the Court of Session, against the personal estate of the said John and Archibald Wilsons, a factor was appointed thereon, and afterwards the same was vested in trustees who have now sold off the whole of the crop and flocking of the bankrupts; but, as two of the four trustees have shown a desire to protract a settlement of the bankrupt's affairs, and declines rendering any account of their intrusions to the other two trustees, this public intimation is given, that such persons as are creditors to the said John and Archibald Wilsons meet by themselves, or persons properly authorized by them, within the house of William Macalla innkeeper in Canawath, upon Monday the 3d day of November next, at eleven o'clock forenoon, in order to examine into the management of the said trustees, and to appoint a new trustee or trustees in their place; that the creditors also bring with them the grounds and vouchers of their debts, with affidavits on the verity thereof, &c. terms of the act of Parliament, otherwise they will be excluded from any vote as to the settling of new trustees, or other matters, that will be laid before the Meeting.

The Trustees are likewise requested to come prepared with a state of their intrusions under the trust, and to bring with them the bills taken at the several sales, that the creditors may have a full opportunity of examining the same.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c. PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box. THESE LOZENGES contain all the soothing and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM OF TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Difficulties on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are genuine but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, prepared by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Trian Church, Edinburgh.

Where may be had, Published by Authority of the King's Patent, Mr GREENOUGH'S TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDINBURGH, 18th September 1783.

### By Order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 26th September instant, there will be exposed to public SALE by public auction, in the Excise Ware-house in LEITH, at one o'clock afternoon,

540 Gallons of FOREIGN BRANDY, contained in half ankers, appraised at 7 s. 6 d. per gallon.

400 Gallons of FOREIGN GENEVA, contained in ankers, appraised at 7 s. per gallon.

The conditions of SALE, and the spirits, (which were some time since condemned in his Majesty's Court of Exchequer) may be seen at the Excise Ware-house in Leith, on the day before, and morning of the day of sale.

WHITEHALL, August 30. 1783.

### THE Commissioners appointed by act of

Parliament, for enquiring into the losses, &c. of the American Loyalists, being assembled for the purpose of carrying the act into execution, request such persons as intend to make claims to state their cases fully by way of Memorial, and to deliver the same at Mr Forster's chambers, No. 7. King's Bench Walks, Inner Temple, any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of ten and two o'clock, until the 29th September; and afterwards at the office of the Commissioners in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields. It is required that each claimant specify, at the time of presenting his memorial, his place of abode, and the names, descriptions, and places of abode of the witnesses by whose testimony the case is intended to be substantiated, otherwise the same will not be taken into consideration. And the Commissioners recommend the perusal of the act to the several claimants, before they make their applications.

By order of the Commissioners, JOHN FORSTER, Secretary.

Copies of the act to be had at Mr Creech's shop, Edinburgh.

### PORK AND BEEF.

TO BE SOLD by public auction, at Cork, on the third of October next,

7000 Barrels of PORK, 3500 Barrels of BEEF,

Each barrel having four iron hoops, and the whole now lying in his Majesty's Army Victualling Stores at Cork.

To be sold 50 barrels in a lot; and, as a deposit of 2 s. 6 d. each barrel is to be made by the purchasers, all persons attending the sale are to take notice, and come prepared accordingly. And unless the provisions so purchased shall be paid for and taken away by the end of two months after the sale, the deposit shall be forfeited.

These provisions will be put up and sold for British Sterling money, and to be paid for in good and satisfactory bills upon London, at three months after date, or in ready money, at the current course of Exchange upon the day of payment.

Any further particulars may be had of his Majesty's agent victualler at Cork, or of Mr Baring in Mincing Lane, London.

### DESERTERS.

DAVID PTOLEMY, aged 21 years, 5 feet 8 inches high; fair complexion, red hair, and grey eyes; by trade a merchant, and born in the town of Dyke in Scotland.

ROBERT PEARLES, aged 23 years, 5 feet 8 1/2 inches high, brown complexion, black hair, and black eyes; by trade a Shoemaker, and born in the town of Langfargin and county of Perth in Scotland.

The two men answering the above description, having enlisted themselves in a detachment of Artillery at Woolwich, to serve the Hon. East India Company, and having absented themselves without leave from that detachment, since the 10th of August 1783, any person apprehending either of them as deserters, and securing them in any of his Majesty's goals, will be intitled to two guineas for each, over and above the usual allowance for apprehending deserters, by applying to Captain Thomas Trotter of the Royal Artillery at Perth.

### FARMS TO LET.

TO BE LET, for the space of nineteen years, and entered to at the term of Martinmas next, the Farm of the WEST MAINS of DUNDAS, consisting of 98 acres Scotch measure or thereby. AS ALSO, the Farm of WESTMUIR, both as presently possessed by Andrew Young. There are dwelling-houses and office-houses on both farms, in complete order, and the grounds are all sufficiently inclosed. Offers for these farms will be received by John Dundas clerk to the agent; and George Matthew at Dundas Cattle will show the grounds.

### ROUP OF LANDS IN BERWICKSHIRE.

TO BE SOLD by public voluntary roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 11th day of October 1783, between the hours of five and six in the afternoon.

The Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER WINSHELL, adjoining thereto, with the Tiends and Pertinents, lying in the parish of Dunfermline and shire of Berwick.

The estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds. The arable land is a good soil, and fine dry situation, capable of great improvement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasture is known to be among the best and soundest sheep grounds in the country. From a survey, the contents of the different farms are, in English measure,

	ACRES.
Cockburn Mains—Infield	72
Outfield, arable, and green pasture,	479
Green braes & rocky grounds,	52
Black muir,	608
	—1211
Bath & Coldrecks—Arable,	232
Black muir,	25
	—247
Oatly-Cleugh—Arable,	179
Black muir,	316
	—495
Mill-lands—Arable and haughing grounds,	55
Wester Winshell—Arable,	190
Muir and benty grounds,	412
	—602
Total,	2610

The leases of the whole estate are nearly out, and that of Cockburn Mains, the principle farm, expired as to the pasture, at Whitunday last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately, and, by the present tack, is entitled to the straw, chaff, and fodder, of the sowing upon the best inclosed ground, of 50 bolls oats 6 bolls bear, 2 bolls pease, and 1 firlet of rye.

There is no mansion-house upon this estate, but there is a delightful situation for a house near the present farm-head on the Mains, where a family-seat was formerly situated, commanding an extensive prospect over great part of Berwickshire, with a garden and well-stocked pigeon-house, and an oak-wood of some extent on the banks of the Whitaker, and some natural wood on other parts of the estate.

On the division of Dunfermline common, which is now near finished, a considerable share of it will be allocated to the lands of Wester Winshell.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold bleich of the Crown, and are valued in the cess-books at 988l. 16s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshell, being a forty shilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146l. 12s. 3d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh, who will show a plan and survey of the estate, with the rental, tacks, &c. in whose hands also may be seen the title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and to whom any proposals for a private bargain may be addressed betwixt and the day of roup.

### PETITION TO PARLIAMENT.

By order of the Trustees, for putting in execution the Acts of Parliament, for making and repairing the Turnpike Roads in the Shire of Edinburgh, and the Commissioners of Supply for said Shire.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a petition is to be presented to the Parliament of Great Britain, in the ensuing Session, praying that powers may be granted to the said Trustees, to borrow on the security of the Tolls and duties collected and levied from the Turnpike Roads in the district of Liffade, in the said Shire, an additional sum not exceeding 2000 l. Sterling, for the use of the Turnpike Roads in the said district, over and above the sums already borrowed on the security of the said Tolls and Duties; as also praying, that powers may be granted to the said Trustees, to make some alterations in the present method of laying on, and levying the statute work within the said Shire.

By order of the said Trustees and Commissioners of Supply, SAM. MITCHELSON, Jun. Clerk.

### FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

TO BE LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next,

The following FARMS of the Estate of LUSNAR and CLUNE, lying on the west side of the town of Dunfermline, the farthest of them not more than a mile distant from the town, viz.

The Farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres. The Farm of GOUKHALL, of 72 acres. The Farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And, The Farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres.

The Farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper steadings of houses on them, and will be let either separately or two of them together in one farm, as tenants incline.

By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be had at very easy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the farms: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.

Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, the factor, will show the farms; and those who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh, or the said Adam Paterson, either of whom will conclude a bargain.

### SALE OF LANDS IN CLACKMANNAN SHIRE.

Very fit for the Distillery Business.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the house of James Wingate vintner in Stirling, upon Friday the 26th September 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, by the Trustee for the creditors of James Guild of Myretoun, the proprietor, and that in whole or in parcels, as purchasers shall incline, and to be entered to at Martinmas next,

The Lands and Estates of MYRETOUN and BALQUHARN, comprehending the Farms of Dams and Dolls; and also, all right which the said James Guild had to the feu-duties and superiorities of Kirkcoun of Tullibody, lying in the parish of Logic, and county of Clackmannan.

These lands of Myretoun and Balquharn, on which there is a considerable oak wood, almost ready for cutting, have been for these many years in the natural possession of the aforesaid James Guild and his sons, are in excellent order, and most delightfully situated, partly upon and partly at the foot of the Ochil Hills, lying about four miles east of Stirling, two miles north of Alloa, and one mile north from Cambus, where there are good harbours for ships of considerable burden. The lands are bounded in part by the links of the water of Devon, where there is plenty of trout, on the south, stretching backward over the Ochil Hills, nearly to Sheriff Muir, about four miles in length, and one and a half in breadth; the country around, as well as the lands themselves abounding with all sorts of game.

As the lands are presently laid out, they consist of four different divisions, viz. Myretoun, Balquharn, Dams and Dolls, on each of which, particularly on Myretoun, there is an exceeding good mansion house two stories high, covered with slate, and well finished, with proper offices, all in good condition; and there are four large and capacious barns, conveniently situated on the lands, besides a dove-cote, and a large park and orchard, of near four acres, on the division of Myretoun.

On each of the divisions of Balquharn and Dolls, were lately erected, at very great expence, a large Distillery, with proper accommodations for that business, and particularly mills for manufacturing both malt and meal, with large byre and swine houses, capable of maintaining a great number of cattle; and the mills, as well as the mill-houses, are abundantly supplied with good water.

The lands of Balquharn hold of the Crown, and are about 200 l. of valuation; and the lands of Myretoun hold of a subject superior for a trifling feu-duty of one penny Scots yearly; the entry of each heir and singular successor being taxed to one shilling Sterling, and the tithes are valued, and almost exhausted by ten bolls of meal paid to the minister, with a trifle of vicarage.

On the whole Lands there are about 200 acres very fine kerf ground, all inclosed and subdivided into about twenty-five regular inclosures, well watered, and from 8 to 12 acres each, and about 50 acres of arable field land, the cropping of which, being about 20 acres, is valuable, besides a large tract of excellent pasture ground, fit both for sheep and other cattle, and capable of much improvement, at a small expence, on the face of the hill, the proprietor's attention having hitherto been bestowed on the low ground; and if the whole lands and distilleries were now to be let for a term of years, it is expected they might fetch about 550 l. Sterling yearly rent.

The Lands will be shown by John Alexander, senior, at Menstrie, James Duncan, jun. of Sheriffmuir-lands, James Hall at Nether Balquharn, or John McNab at Myretoun.

The articles of roup and progress of writs will be the seen in the hands of James Wright writer in Stirling, and copies of the inventory and articles will be seen in the hands of Mr Stephen Maxwell merchant in Glasgow, and Robert Jamieson writer to the shire of Edinburgh; and it is requested that the Creditors of the said James Guild will call upon the said James Wright, and sign the deed of accession to the trust right as soon as possible.

### JUDICIAL SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 26th of November next, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time.

The Lands of ASSERY and BRAULBINE, Mill and Pertinents, which belonged to John and Robert Sinclair, late of Assery, lying in the parishes of Keay and Halkirk, and shire of Caithness.

Lot I. The Yearly Rent of BRAULBINE, in money, videlicet, 176 l. 4 s. 6 d. From which is deducted, for tithes, which are Bishops' tithes, now belonging to the Crown, and not saleable,

15 l. 4 s. 10 d. 21ths

Rent of the Lands of Braulbine,

60 l. 19 s. 7 d. 21ths

These Lands hold feu of John Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling, which, with 10 s. 4 d. 9-12ths of schoolmaster's salary being deducted, leaves of free rent,

58 l. 15 s. 10 d. 1-12ths

And the Lords having valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset-price of Braulbine is 1234 l. 13 s. 9 d. 9-12ths.

Lot II. The Proven Rent of the Lands of ASSERY and tithes is 43 l.

They hold feu of Mr Sinclair of Ulbster, for payment of a yearly feu-duty of 1 s. 8 d. Sterling, pay of ministers stipend, 1 l. 5 s. 6 d. 9-12ths, and of schoolmaster's salary 1 s. 7 d. 4-12ths; so that the free yearly rent is,

41 l. 11 s. 4 d. 1-12ths

And, as the Lords have valued these lands at twenty-one years purchase, the upset price is 872 l. 14 s. 3-12ths.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds are to be seen in the hands of Mr Thomas Bruce deputy clerk of Session, or Charles Mackenzie writer in Edinburgh.